

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907

二拜禮

號二月七

英港香

300 PER ANNUM  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 14,550,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.  
Kobe.  
OSAKA.  
NAGASAKI.  
LONDON.  
LYONS.  
NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
HONOLULU.  
HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI.  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balances.

#### On Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months ..... 4% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 3% " "  
" 3 " ..... 2% " "  
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £800,000  
Shareholders to be increased to £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,075,000  
Shareholders to be increased to £1,475,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3%  
" 3 " 2%  
JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED ..... GOLD \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,500,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

#### LONDON OFFICE:

THREADEWELL HOUSE, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3%  
" 3 " 2%  
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
CHAS. R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000)

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

#### Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per cent. on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.

" 6 " 3%  
" 3 " 2%  
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 26 June, 1907. [20]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$70,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$11,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$21,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$10,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.  
A. Fuchs, Esq.  
E. Goetz, Esq.  
A. Haupt, Esq.  
C. R. Leitzmann, Esq.  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.  
E. Shilling, Esq.  
R. Shewan, Esq.  
H. A. W. Slade, Esq.  
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

#### MANAGER

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

#### J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be placed on a FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

#### For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael 7,500,000

#### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

#### BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank,  
S. Bleichroeder,  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,  
Mendelssohn & Co.,  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,  
Jacob S. H. Stern,  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln,  
Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be entered on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

#### F. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1823.

Authorized Capital, FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).  
Subscribed Capital, FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).  
Reserve Fund ..... FL. 1,518,850.19 (£135,737).

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

#### Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

#### Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandjoeang and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Matassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

#### BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.

" 6 " 3%  
" 3 " 2%  
J. BOETTJE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16, 7th Road Central. [19]

## Steamers.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 5th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 11th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports of Call	CHINA	13th July	See Special Advertisements.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SYRIA	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [3]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### TRIMMED MILLINERY.

#### SUNSHADES.

#### SUMMER COSTUMES.

#### LACE COATEES.

#### BATHING COSTUMES.

#### SHOES, HOSE.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1907. [35]

TRY  
**CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH COCKTAIL AND GIN COCKTAIL.**  
\$1.00 PER QUART BOTTLE.  
**CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
16, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [38]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.**  
**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**  
On SUNDAY, the 7th July.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"SUI-AN"  
will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.  
Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.  
Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.  
Saloon Return Fare ..... \$4.00  
" " On the following day ..... 5.00  
" " Single ..... 2.00  
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.  
Children under 12 years Half-Price.  
NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPTON WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [39]

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

#### For Sale at

#### THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch-Store in Kowloon.

#### THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

#### WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

#### F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

**THE CITY OF PARIS,**  
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,  
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.  
FROM MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1ST,  
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.  
HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1907. [39]

## CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

#### THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:  
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).  
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [26]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27]

### THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,000,000.)

Underwrites and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [31]

### GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC

COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court),

on

WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1907,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES.

Comprising—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS,

TAPESTRY, ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

AND BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY.

ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS

OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN

WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative

Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in

Crystal and a Handmade Roman Chair from the

Vatican, Rare Goblets, Bricks, Bricks, Bricks,

and other specimens of Works collected by con-

noisseurs in Art from many parts of the world

to the order of the Exhibition.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be

charged for admission, the net proceeds of

which will be devoted to the Educational

Funds of the CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC

COLLEGE.

Doors opened from 12 noon to 7 P.M. and

7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

Adults ..... 50 CENTS

Children ..... 25 CENTS

Soldiers in uniform ..... 10 CENTS

Students ..... 5 CENTS

Free for all under 10 years of age.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907. [32]

## Hotel.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PRINCE OF WALES, the PEAK, near the TAN TIANHUI, Tel. 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

#### MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [30]



## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,351 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,991 " " B. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,991 " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.  
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,051 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,051 " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.  
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.  
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox (Laid up).  
 "NANNING," 569 " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES-ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
 Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
 Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—  
 BARRETTO & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI" SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.  
 The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHONG, TAKHONG and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.  
 Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30.  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.  
 For further information, apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS.  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.  
 HONGKONG  
 Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJILATJAP.	IN PORT	July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIMAHIS	JAPAN	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUH,  
 THE LATEST METHOD.  
 of the  
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

TSIN TING.  
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.  
 REASONABLE FEES.  
 Consultation Free.  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 8 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL—

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO, PRINZ LUDWIG, WEDNESDAY, 8 A.M., 3rd July, 1907.  
 and YOKOHAMA, Capt. O. Woltemas

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, ROON, THURSDAY, 6 A.M., 4th July, 1907.  
 and BREMEN, Capt. G. Meiners

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, MANILA, THURSDAY, Noon, 12th July, 1907.  
 Capt. Meiners

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

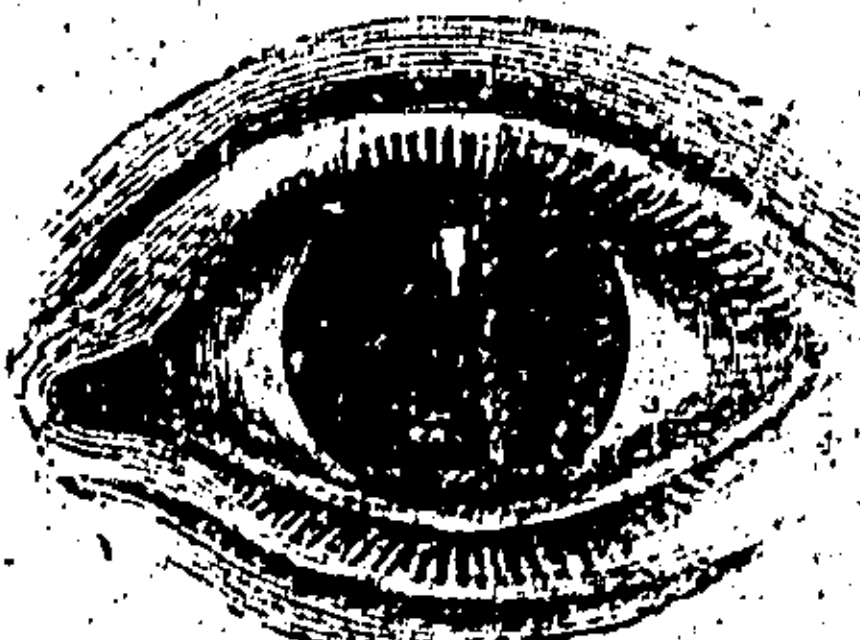
MELCHERS &amp; CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

## Intimation.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.  
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street 505, Nanjing Road.

## Hotel.

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHANGHAI).  
 SHAMKIN, CANTON.  
 ON THE BATHING CONVECTION.  
 F. E. DE BEAURE PAIRE,  
 (late of Australia), Manager.

## MACAO HOTEL.

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).  
 MACAO, CHINA.  
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.  
 CAP. T. AUSTIN, R.M.S.,  
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

## AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

HOW IT MAY BE INCREASED.

Washington, D. C.  
 Consul Mason Mitchell supplies the following information concerning the commerce of Chungking, a Chinese city of 300,000 population on the Yangtze river, about 7,000 miles from its mouth:

The year of 1905 was chronicled as the most disastrous since the port was opened to trade in 1893, and the year 1906, as far as the returns show, was fully as bad in trade as 1905. The high rate of exchange has much to do with this. One of the most conspicuous failures of 1906 was the suspension and closing of the new mint in course of construction, on which over 1,000,000 taels (1750,000 gold) had been spent. Part of the machinery, purchased in Shanghai, of English and German type, was lost in the Yangtze river en route to Chungking. But a small part was installed in the partially completed buildings, and the balance remains outside unprotected from the elements.

Chungking has no direct trade with foreign countries, all exports being shipped to Shanghai; what their ultimate destination may be has not been learned. The products of this district that find their way to American markets are mostly bristles, feathers, wool, skins, hides and yellow silk. Sichuan hides are well spoken of in foreign markets, but there is little demand for buffalo hides. For the past two years foreign piece goods and cotton yarn have proved disastrous to dealers here. The import of American kerosene oil is growing. It is estimated that 85,000 gallons were brought into Sichuan in 1906 against 81,000 in 1905.

The poppy harvest was considered a good one. The rice crop was the best of any in ten years. But little of this goes down the river to other provinces, being held here for future use.

It is utterly useless for American merchants to expect to introduce and sell goods by advertising or communicating with dealers here. Western China knows little or nothing of American products, nor do they care to be enlightened by illustrated advertisements. Rarely can anyone read or write English, and seldom is there anyone in a firm that can. Until the American manufacturer or dealer will send goods here with an agent to exploit them there is little chance of our goods gaining a foothold in this Western China market.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

## MOSQUITO AND MALARIA.

NEW YORK'S FIGHT AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

A protracted cold spring has brought with it one compensation to New York's inhabitants. The perennial plague of the mosquito is stayed awhile. So soon as the thermometer leaps to summer heat—usually before May is out—outdoor life in the suburbs loses much of its enjoyment through the torture inflicted by the swarms of insects that fill the air at dusk.

Behind this exasperation of the mosquito's sting lurks a real peril. The insect is a disease carrier, and scientific observation has traced home to the poison injected by at least one of the mosquito's numerous species the prevalence of malaria.

Relentless war is now being waged upon the insect by the New York City's health authorities. As the result of five years' experimental observation and a practical field campaign, Dr. Day, Health Officer of the Port of New York, has diminished the mosquito pest in one of the outlying districts of the city, and the method that has proved successful in Staten Island is to be gradually applied to other suffering suburbs on the north and east.

To the *Pall Mall Gazette's* representative, Dr. Day explained how the clearance of the mosquito had been effected by the drainage of swamps. "Our fight with the mosquito," he said, "is practically pioneer work of its kind carried on under municipal control." In our laboratory here we kept specimens of water containing larvae taken from all sorts of receptacles about dwelling houses and from the salt water marshes, and conducted experiments for months with earth taken from the marshy soil. From these it became certain that for the extermination of the mosquito, whether the "salt water" kind or the "inland" or "freshwater" species, the best hope of success lay in the drainage of the stagnant water.

## SURPRISING RESULTS.

"Up to now we have dug 350 miles of ditches in a system covering an area of 14 square miles of Staten Island. The result has been surprising. As the water left the boggy land dry, the propagation of the mosquito by the development of the eggs when the warm weather of the following year returned and the swamps were flooded was completely checked. The seaside resorts which previously in summer had been unbearable on hot evenings were last year freed from the plague of mosquitoes, and the screening of windows and doors was found to be unnecessary in the houses of the populated districts of the island. This year we hope to show that by this means the pest of the mosquito may be so much diminished as to be a factor of no account in the propagation of disease and of comparatively little annoyance, owing to the reduction of numbers.

"Incidentally, the drainage of the marshes has brought about the reclamation of the land. Previously a waste, and regarded as of no value, the ground is yielding crops of valuable hay, and factories employing hundreds of hands are being built on dry land, where the mosquito reigned supreme only two or three summers ago.

"The inland mosquito differs from the 'salt-water' sort in that the insect is perpetuated by the hibernation of the winged insect itself, and not by its eggs. The mosquito, after the winter, comes from its hiding place in the house, and in warm weather may find suitable receptacle for its eggs in cisterns, rain-water barrels, and unprotected places. But diligent cleaning and proper sanitary conditions can reduce this danger to an appreciable extent.

"Asked if he could account for the appearance of the mosquito pest in the neighbourhood of London, Blackheath and in Epping, Essex, the doctor said the insects might have been introduced in the packing grass which comes from the mosquito-bitten marshes and taken in ships across the ocean.

## To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomet & Co.).  
 Apply to—  
 HOTTING,  
 Comptroller Department,  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.  
 HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.  
 Apply to—  
 COMPRADORE,  
 Barretto & Co.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.  
 Apply to—  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
 Hongkong, 12nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.  
 No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Broomfield Road.  
 OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.  
 GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.  
 A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
 FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shekwan, Canton.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 5, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.  
 Possession 1st June, 1907.  
 Apply to—  
 COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,  
 E. D. SARSON & CO.  
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1907.

TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.  
 Apply to—  
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

TO LET.

From 1st July.  
 LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

## For Sale.

## A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT  
 in pints and Baby bottles.

## FRENCH SYRUPS.

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, & CO.  
 VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHERMAURE

Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS.  
 ALSO

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Picnics.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature is to be explored by the science of the laboratory and the power of the microscope. In the past, the human body has been the subject of study, and the discovery of a new remedy for a disease has been a matter of chance. Now, however, the discovery of a new remedy for a disease is a matter of science.

## THERAPION.

This preparation is a new discovery, and is a most valuable remedy for a wide range of diseases. It is a most valuable remedy for a wide range of diseases. It is a most valuable remedy for a wide range of diseases.

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## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARET.

	Per case, 12 doz. 12.	Per case, 6 doz. 12.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.70	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
DARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS including the best of the vintage are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the vine.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1927.

[3]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1927

## SINGAPORE DAIRIES.

For some time past, the Singapore newspapers have been engaged in the laudable duty of directing the attention of the Government to the conditions surrounding the milk trade of that Colony, and the danger which exists of engendering and disseminating the germs of disease unless vigorous measures are enforced to provide that adequate sanitary arrangements are observed. Their severe comments on many cases of unsatisfactory precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease have been not only supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment. In an important Blue Book which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults and children who consume the milk. The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he impliedly praises the virtues of bottled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporaries in the South, that: "The milk trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk sellers, who then carry it round to the houses and retail it either per bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance, which represents the bulk of the milk trade, the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home. The bottles are carried in any dirty old cloth, or inside the milk cans and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got beyond that rough and ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger dairies are the real purveyors of milk and where scrupulous attention is paid to every detail of the trade. It would serve no good purpose to dilate on the unfortunate conditions prevailing in certain of the quarters of the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises were visited by Professor Simpson. It is not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the

dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most stringent requirements of the law, there can be no reason for cavil. And there is little or no reason to fancy that the native suppliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note the conclusions and recommendations of the Professor, and it will be noted that he cites Hongkong as an example to follow, at least in connection with the contravention of sanitary conditions. Professor Simpson contends that the imposition of small fines, even continuously, is inadequate to bring about the necessary reforms, as the dairymen find it usually more remunerative to pay the fines than to put their premises in proper order. The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all notices requiring structural alterations, and the premises to be placed in such a state as to all of their being cleaned sufficiently and drained, should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milch cows or buffaloes without a license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in respect to the keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one; and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could, gradually, be brought up to a similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions, but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 1st June was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

UNDER the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volume Society, Mr. D. Le Souëf, director of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, will deliver a lecture at the Peak Hotel to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9.30 p.m.

THE Colonial Secretary has received the following communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo:—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the port of Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port under the quarantine regulations in force in this Colony.

SECRETARY has announced that he will leave the United States September 10 on the *Minnetonka* for the Philippines and will arrive Hongkong about October 11. It is probable that an Army transport will be sent to Hongkong to take him to Manila, where he will remain about three weeks. It is announced Mr. Tai will not attempt to visit any portion of the islands outside of Manila. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Tai, his son Charles Tai, one of his secretaries and a messenger.

A LITTLE American boy at Manila named Leslie McGregor, nine years of age, took it into his head on 27th ult. to load a cartridge with powder and fine pebbles. The cartridge was an empty Krag Jorgensen. As soon as he had got the shell filled with powder and the fire stones well rammed in the youngster set a lighted match to it and with a loud bang it exploded, inflicting slight injuries in the leg, hands and breast. He was conveyed to the laboratory where his injuries were attended to.

"WHAT were you doing up there?" asked Inspector Warnock of a coolie who was arrested at four o'clock this morning by an Indian policeman on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond. The man was seen sliding down the waterspout of house No. 214, Queen's Road Central. "I saw a rat run across the road," coolly answered the coolie, "and I chased it. It ran up the spout and I followed it to kill it! Needless to say when he was taken before a magistrate he was convicted and sent to jail on the charge."

THE Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements have been published. They take the form of a declaration of policy which is directed to the maintenance of the territorial status quo in the Mediterranean and that part of the Atlantic washing Europe and Africa, and the firm determination to preserve intact their rights over their insular and maritime possessions in those regions. Should the circumstances tend to alter the territorial status quo the powers concerned will communicate with a view to common action.—*Review*.

## KWANG VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. CHOW FU.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st July.  
H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted another ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new post without delay upon expiry. His resignation from the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty has been again refused.

Although the Imperial Government has refused his resignation, Viceroy Shum still persists in not coming to Canton, and has now removed his residence from the Shanghai Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city. He has sent all the military officers, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany H.E. to Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow telegraphed to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge temporarily of this Viceroyalty pending the arrival of Shum. On Saturday evening at nine o'clock a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the present Provincial Treasurer Wu Shang-Lin to assume the reins of government for the time being. On receipt of the above reply H.E. Chow at once made arrangements for the handing over charge, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning he sent the seal of office, etc. by the Kwangchow P. & O. to the Provincial Treasurer's yamen. Provincial Treasurer Wu yesterday, at noon, took over charge of office. In the afternoon H.E. Chow left his yamen and left Canton on board Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's official launch for Hongkong. It is H.E.'s intention to board the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kwangtong* for the North.

As H.E. Wu, the Provincial Treasurer, has taken over the viceregal duties, Taotai Wu Hu of the Kiangchow circuit has been appointed to take over the duties of the Provincial Treasurer, and he took over charge also yesterday afternoon.

## JUDGESHIP.

The Provincial Judge Chu Shou Yung of Kwangtung was appointed to exchange place with Provincial Judge Chang Hui-sui of Anhui, but as no fixed date has been appointed for Chang's arrival, Chu petitioned H.E. Chow to appoint an official to temporarily relieve him, pending the arrival of Chang H.E. Chow therefore appointed Taotai Kung Sun to take over the temporary duties; Kuang will take over charge of office to-morrow.

## TREASURERSHIP.

The newly appointed Provincial Examiner of Kwangtung, Ye, yesterday morning took over charge of the Provincial Treasurership, vice Treasurer Wu, appointed Viceroy *pro tem*.

## EDUCATION.

A few days ago H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Ministry of Education at Peking stating that, although preparatory schools have now been opened throughout the province, still there are many districts in which these schools are not yet opened, and requested H.E. to inquire and to report on the number of schools in each district. Upon receipt of this despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Examiner to see that these preparatory schools are opened at whatever place where they do not exist and to see that all schools are duly registered at the Educational Bureau.

## RICE SALES.

The amounts realised at the different rice disposal markets for the past two days were as follows:—27th ultimo Eastern shed, \$3,109; Western shed, \$1,240; Honam shed, \$1,270; Wongshe shed, \$1,505; 28th ultimo Eastern shed, \$2,906; Western shed, \$1,107; Wongshe shed, \$1,270 and Honam shed \$1,370.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the accounts, etc., of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have already been examined by the officials by order of H.E. Viceroy Chow, and everything has been found correct, the Company requested H.E. to issue a proclamation showing the accounts of the company so as to remove the disagreeable feelings animating different parties of shareholders. The other day, before his departure, H.E. Chow issued a proclamation to that effect. The amounts of subscriptions collected on the first instalment of 20% of the capital is 6,545,546 taels and the expenditure from the first day of last year to the fourth month of the present year is 472,275 taels, leaving now a balance of 5,073,275 taels.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

On the 29th ultimo a meeting was held in the Pong Pin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium dens came into effect by the end of the 6th moon at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan Wai-po, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to the chair. Among those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admission of opium smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium pills has been unanimously approved of.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Chan King Wan	\$ 20
Un Wan Kio	20
Tan Tai Kong	20
Li Po Kwai	20
Hui Chin Lam	20
Lo Chu Wai	20
Wong Kam Fuk	20
Chu Tai Hing	20
Teung Yin Po	20
Leung Kin On	20
Wong In Tung	20
Wong In Wai	20

## THE ALTBRED ASSIGNMENT CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. C. Wise, Puisne Judge, this morning sitting as a full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction delivered judgment in the case of Chan Wo and others versus Chan Yam which was reported in these columns last evening.

After the appellants had concluded their argument the Chief Justice intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Slade (for respondents) and said:—Now this appeal was put to me in this way. The balance of probabilities did not incline as the learned Puisne Judge thought they did and the question put to us first—Was it not likely that the debts were exclusive or inclusive? Unless the case can be put higher than this the appeal must fail, because it falls within the principle of doubt in the case just quoted, and not only fail but I think dismissed. I pointed this out to the learned counsel and afterwards the ground for appeal was put down to the fact that the debts could not have been excluded. I find it difficult to keep off the question of probabilities, because they figure so largely in argument. It seems to me that the probabilities are that the vendor wished to exclude special debts he would have inserted paragraphs to that effect in the agreement, and if he meant to include there was no necessity for such paragraphs. He did insert the clause which shows very clearly what was in his mind. The accountant's evidence agrees with this. As to the form of agreement when drawn up that shows that Chan Yam certainly had it in his mind to exclude special debts. There is also the probability that if the purchaser had intended them to be excluded he would have asked—Why did you introduce this sentence? I admit that he might have forcibly effected his end by altering "exclusive" to "inclusive," if defendant agreed, but this leads us to another probability. It is more than probable, it seems to me, that the vendor would have thrown in what was called a bad debt for no consideration. We know that it was not strictly speaking a bad debt, but only one very much in suspense. That there was no consideration for it is manifest from plaintiff's own evidence. His version of the case is that \$150 was to be paid for signboards, eighty-five per cent for the Australian debts and the other debts at face value. It is impossible to give a face value to these Wa Tai debts, therefore the plaintiff says he was going to get that for nothing which is highly improbable.

The plaintiff's evidence supplies the key to what was passing in his mind I wanted to know what the legal expense would be, before I accepted and Chan Yam refused to tell me. He said that if they did not alter the draft of the agreement from "exclusive" to "inclusive" they would have to pay him expenses. For the life of me I cannot follow it. If the debt had been included the purchaser would have taken over the debt and the consequent liabilities. What he really wanted was to get rid in some way or other of his share of the liabilities. The probabilities on facts are entirely with defendants and in favour of exclusion. With regard to advertisements each party was at liberty to insert one and an inference has been drawn from the fact that the debts or rather their exclusion was not mentioned. Nor may it be remarked that their inclusion, too great an inference had been drawn from the advertisement.

After referring to other exhibits, His Lordship concluded: I am entirely in agreement with the finding of the learned Puisne Judge.

Mr. Wise:—This is an appeal from a decision of my own sitting in original jurisdiction. The question arose on the transfer of the business, etc., of the Wah Hing Loong firm by some of the partners to the other partners. In the original draft of the memorandum of this transfer certain debts due to the Wah Hing Loong by the Wah Tai and Fung Shing firms were excluded. This admitted that this draft was altered and in the document produced in Court and sued on those debts were included, so that the question before the Court was whether that alteration was made before or after execution. I was of opinion that it was made after and therefore of course fraudulent and a forgery, and I gave judgment accordingly for the defendants with costs. Whatever doubts I may have had or supposed to have had on that point at that time I have none now. This opinion was and is mainly based on the evidence of the plaintiff himself and his witness (the accountant). The plaintiff stated that previously to the date of the agreement the parties had met and consulted and arranged that an account was made out that the price agreed upon excluded these debts and it is obvious that the plaintiff was a party to that arrangement. Further where the plaintiff goes in to give reasons for such exclusion, that the Wa Tai had a counter-claim for \$1,100 against the Wah Hing Loong and they were evidently in fear and trembling that that claim might be successful and in that case their claim against the Wah Tai would be swamped and the Wah Hing Loong would be ruined. The accountant stated that he drew up exhibits and deducted the Fung Shing debts which of course included the Wah Tai defendants, as both stand on the same footing so far as this case is concerned and he further states that on that basis the agreement was drawn up. It is therefore clear that up to the date of the execution of the assignment or possibly a short time before the plaintiff had agreed for the exclusion of these defendants. He then says he changed his mind at the twelfth hour. I must say if the case had ended there and there was no further appearance on behalf of the defendants, I should have had to give judgment for the plaintiff. I should have done so, with great reluctance. Of course what happened was that while the plaintiff began to think that these debts had some value, his accountant altered the assignment. On the appeal Mr. Pollock said

stress on certain exhibits. One was the advertisement inserted by the plaintiff and defendant respectively and it is true that they contain no reference to the exclusion of these debts and it was therefore argued that this was evidence in favour of the contention, that the alteration was made in the assignment before execution. As to the exhibit 4, this had been characterised either directly or inferentially, by the defendant and his witnesses, as a forgery. Mr. Pollock argued on this point that it was highly improbable the plaintiff should have unnecessarily gone in for forgery on such a large scale and pressed the point that there was no object or reason for such forgery and therefore that if the Court came to the conclusion that exhibit 4 was not a forgery, this would throw such discredit on the evidence for the defendant as a whole that the Court could not hold that the assignment was a forgery as it would be if the defendant's contention was correct. Although I agree that the authenticity or falsity of the defendant's evidence as to exhibit R 4 has a bearing on the credibility of the defendant's evidence as to the assignment, yet holding as I do (on the evidence as a whole) that the alteration in the assignment was made after execution I cannot think (supposing for the sake of argument the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 to be false) that the absence of mention of exclusion in the advertisements under the special circumstances of this case and the false evidence as to exhibit 4 can deprive the defendant from succeeding in this action on the main points as to whether the alteration in the assignment was prior or subsequent to execution. My decision as to which is mainly based on the evidence given by and on behalf of the plaintiff. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

## THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO.

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

In the Original Jurisdiction Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, brought on a motion in the matter of the Man On Insurance Company and in the matter of the Companies Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock said: This was an application on behalf of the Man On Insurance Company for confirmation by the Court of certain resolutions passed by the Company for the purpose of extending the operation of the said company's business. This was in accordance with the English practice. The company, said Mr. Pollock, set out in the petition that hitherto they had confined their business to marine insurance, and now wished to extend it to fire insurance.

His Honour: I have read through the papers, and I find there is not enough information to go upon.

Mr. Pollock: We followed the precedent in the Tientsin Company where they wished to extend their business to include electric lighting with their previous business of a gas company.

His Honour: But there is not sufficient data before me. I have to look after the policyholders; the shareholders can look after themselves.

Mr. Pollock: But fire and marine insurance are somewhat similar.

His Honour: You may remember the case of the Lyons Company in England, which extended their business, with the result that the life policyholders could not get their money.

Mr. Pollock: But Marine and Fire are quite different to Marine and Life or Fire and Life businesses, my Lord. Mr. Pollock bore read from the Law Reports precedents for the extension moved for, and said that the company had plenty of capital to carry on the extended business.

His Honour: Yes, but the capital is very small, only \$1,000,000, and only half of that paid up.

Mr. Pollock: Then there is the greater security as the company is in a flourishing condition.

His Honour: I find the responsibility is very, very great, for a layman to offer an opinion upon a business matter of this sort is very difficult.

Mr. Pollock: But here we have the auditor who says that the capital is more than sufficient to meet all extended business.

His Honour: But I have to consider future policyholders.

Mr. Pollock: But surely, my Lord, everybody who wishes to take out a policy of insurance looks about him amongst all the companies, and finds out for himself which is the safest company to insure in.

His Honour: I must have some more data; I cannot treat the matter as a mere formality. I must be satisfied that the capital is sufficient. The best way will be for you to let me have affidavits. They will be treated quite confidentially and will not be published.

Mr. Pollock: Will your Lordship set a day for the renewal of the motion and in the meantime the affidavits will be filed?

The motion was then adjourned to the 16th inst.

SEATTLE flour millers are taking no orders pending the outcome of the new wheat crop. They have orders booked ahead to last them easily till July 1, at which time there is usually a shut-down for a few weeks, and shortly after that the status of the crop for this year will be definitely determined. The millers are desirous of having a definite line on the yield before they make a price on any new business. At the present figure, exporting to the Orient is out of the question; in competition with the Australian product, and the millers do not know just how much of a crop to figure on. Practically all the orders at present in the market are for North China. There is some demand from Hongkong, says R. C. Hanson of the Centennial mill, but no orders are being taken from there at present. Japan (Yokohama) for some time, and the South American trade for the present is light. The situation is generally satisfactory. With cheaper wheat flour, it is anticipated, millers will have no trouble to break into the Oriental market.

## 10 EMULATE HONGKONG.

The report that the acting Collector of Customs is going to try and simplify several matters pertaining to the customs and to immigration and make entry into Manila easy, will be hailed as good news, says the *Manila Times*.

The past year or two there has been considerable improvement in the manner in which passengers coming into this port have been received, and the impossibilities to which they were formerly subjected have in many cases been lightened, but there still remains much to be done. After landing in a port like Hongkong where one, if he has a mind to, may call a sampan and make his way ashore at his own sweet will a few minutes after anchor has been dropped, the experience in Manila is frequently provoking and irritating. Of course, Hongkong is a free port and until Manila is in the same category we can never hope to equal it in this respect.

The proper policy, however, is that which apparently Colonel McCoy has adopted, of making our handicap as light as possible, and approaching free port methods as near as our system will permit. There are, numerous and in some cases almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of making Manila desirable for entering passengers, but we believe that with the spirit ably shown by our acting Collector of Customs a great deal can be accomplished towards removing some of the needless causes of irritation which now confront landing passengers.

## KING AND THE PRINCE.

INDIAN MUTINY SURVIVORS.

JAMES'S PALACE.

More than the ordinary amount of interest attached to the levee which King Edward held at noon on 30th ult. at St. James's Palace, as there had been invited to it the survivors of the siege of Delhi of the defenders of Lucknow, of Lord Clyde's force for the relief of Lucknow, and of Havelock's reinforcements. These were specially received by his Majesty, the present year marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian mutiny.

The Prince of Wales, as he drove in state from Marlborough House to St. James's, received a particularly cordial greeting from the crowd that had assembled near the palace, it being his Royal Highness's birthday.

The King drove in state from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The weather was cold and gloomy, and a keen wind was blowing across the park, but, despite these conditions, the arrival of so many officers in different uniforms made the scene a very brilliant one, and it was watched with interest by the general public.

Upon the conclusion of the proceedings at the palace the Indian veterans went to Stafford House and Ellesmere House, where they were photographed.

THE U.S. scout cruiser *Chesler* was launched on 28th ult. and will be hurried to seaworthiness. The *Chesler* was authorized three years ago and is the same as the *Birmingham* and *Salem*.

Bids for the construction of the second drydock at the navy yard, Puget Sound, will be opened July 17. The authorized cost of the dock is \$2,200,000 (gold). A new feature in the construction has been introduced by making the head of the dock square, instead of round, and this will have the advantage of making it possible to lengthen the structure at comparative small expense. The drydocks built for the U.S. navy hereafter will probably be upon such arrangements as this.

THE *Manila Cables* of 29th ult. says:—Yesterday morning the Russian merchantman *Vladimir*, Captain Borkoraki, came into port flying distress signals. She needed water and had been buffeted by wind and wave for five days. She could not take observations for three days, finding her way only on Thursday night when the stars came out. She is originally from Odessa and her ultimate destination is Vladivostok. When she called she was en route from Singapore to Nagasaki. Water was furnished her and she cleared in the afternoon for Nagasaki.

THE work of manufacturing clothing for the Army on contracts let in Manila must be done in the Philippines. According to the *Manila Times*, this statement was made at the time the contract was first decided upon and it made positive in the specifications, which have just been prepared in the office of the chief quartermaster of the Division. According to the specifications, China, Japan and the Straits Settlements are barred and the Philippines only recognized as the place of manufacture. The United States will furnish the cloth, cotton and buttons and the contractor must furnish the remainder of the trimmings. The clothing must be delivered to the depot quartermaster in good condition and undergo rigid inspection. Any coat or pair of trousers that does not comply with the specification will be rejected and the cost of the cloth therein contained will be charged against the contractor. The contractor will be held responsible for the condition of the khaki turned over to him and any coat or trousers found damaged will be charged against him, as he is supposed to make a careful examination of the cloth before he assumes responsibility for it.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Roon*) 3rd inst. daylight.  
Canadian (*Albatross*) 4th inst.  
French (*Tahiti*) 7th inst.  
Indian (*Hajee*) 8th inst.  
American (*Doric*) 9th inst.  
Indian (*Karnatak*) 13th inst.  
The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinzess Alice* on 11th inst. at 12 noon and will be expected here on or about 15th inst. at daylight.



## Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

## Balloon Race.

London, 30th June.  
Eleven balloons started from Ranelagh yesterday on a long distance race in Great Britain.

Later.

The balloon race from Ranelagh was a failure owing to a thunderstorm.  
The balloons descended in the suburbs, except one which descended at Worthing.

## The United States and Japan.

The correspondence of the *Times* in New York wires that the police in San Francisco have refused five applications for renewals of permits to Japanese Employment Agencies.  
This action is probably more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools.

## The Peking-Paris Motor Race.

The French tricar has been abandoned at Godi, in the desert, for want of petrol.  
The occupants are at Nankow (? Hankow) and will go to Peking by train.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Sir,—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed, to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000, and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

We are, &amp;c.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
J. A. HUNBURY (Hon. Secretaries).  
J. T. JOHNSON

The following circular accompanies the above letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate:—

Hongkong, June, 1907.

Nine months have now passed away since the disastrous typhoon of September 18th, 1905, during which it pleased God to call to Himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, D.D., one of the noblest and highest personalities whom it has been our privilege to know.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong, and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March a Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Colonial Church Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that the Cathedral Church Body have cordially approved of the idea and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least \$5,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund; Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Dunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and those named, with the Venerable Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Glade, have been appointed an Executive Committee.

We venture to appeal to all those who knew and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a Memorial which shall be worthy of the man and which shall perpetuate in this place, the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all men, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good. The service of God was the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to lead others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Father, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a man deserves to be remembered, and we trust that as in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates "He being dead yet speaketh."

We are, &amp;c.

Yours faithfully,

W. BANISTER,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
G. A. DUNBURY (Hon. Secretaries).  
F. T. JOHNSON

N.B.—Donations may be sent to Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon to-day in the Board room to consider the following minute from the Medical Officer of Health: The minute read as follows: I have the honour to recommend that a special meeting of the Board be called for Tuesday, next, to release the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month. The farm is now entirely free of infection, and the disinfection of the sheds was commenced yesterday and will be completed a Monday. The company are not able to utilize any of the milk of the animals that have recovered until the Board releases the premises, and the matter can therefore hardly be allowed to stand over until the regular meeting of the 8th prox. (1st inst.).

The President having read out the minute moved that the premises be released as suggested.

Mr. Shelton Hooper seconded and it was carried *unanimously*.

The meeting then terminated.

## THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

## PROPOSAL TO TAX DEPOSITS.

The *Osaka Mainichi* informs its readers that the Finance Department contemplates the imposition of a tax on money deposited in banks by private individuals. The authorities have already tried to investigate the amount deposited by individuals, says our contemporary, but the bankers, acting under the guidance of business etiquette, strictly concealed the facts. This attitude of the bankers has so far prevented the authorities from imposing a tax upon such private deposits. The Finance Department has decided to amend the Business Tax Law, and to impose a tax upon two-thirds of the total deposits of each bank. The decision has been caught wind of by certain bankers, who are astonished at the thoughtlessness of the measure, and endeavours are being made by the bankers to induce the Government to abandon the idea. The authorities, however, stand very firm on their decision, so that the matter is becoming a general and serious question for bankers.

## SEVENTY YEARS WEDDED.

## MEMORABLE DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE BRIMSMEADS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead, the founder of the well-known firm of pianoforte manufacturers, are the happiest persons in London to-day, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 3—happy in themselves, in the abiding love of seventy years, and in bringing happiness into the lives of others. It is the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day, their marriage having taken place at the parish church of St. Marylebone on June 3, 1837.

All day long letters and telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in upon them, and this afternoon they received some hundreds of relatives and friends and the employees of the firm and their wives at their residence in Albert-road, overlooking Regent's Park. The guests as they arrived were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's two eldest granddaughters, seven and ten years of age respectively, with programmes of the proceedings containing portraits of the hale old couple that were taken in the drawing-room of their residence as recently as three weeks ago.

Friends have been specially requested to refrain from giving presents. The pleasure of giving is one that on this interesting and happy day in their lives Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead wish to reserve for themselves. Mr. Brinsmead is presenting £1,000 to the staff of the firm for the purpose of starting a Provident Fund, and to each of the fourteen of the men who have been in his service for forty years and upwards he is presenting a cheque for £10. Every man in the firm also is being given a brooch made in the form of his Legion of Honour, which, after wearing today, he is to pass on to his wife.

Nor does the pleasure of giving end here, for to-night the pit and the pit-stalls, the stage boxes, and many of the orchestra stalls of the Camden Theatre have been taken, and there their friends, their relatives, and their employees with their wives and sweethearts will bring to a close the memorable day.

## "LIKE LOVERS NOW."

Whilst their friends are at the theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead will enjoy themselves quietly at home, surrounded by the flowers, the only form of gift that has been permitted, and the heaped-up piles of messages, which Miss Emily Brinsmead, the only daughter left at home, will then read to them.

"What is the secret of Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead's great age and good health?" Our representative put this question to their daughter this afternoon, and she said: "I think the secret must be this, that my father and mother are the happiest couple that there could be. They are like lovers now. My father thinks there is no woman in the world like my mother, and my mother thinks there is no one like my father. They are a thorough 'Darby and Joan'; they are never away from each other, and there is about as happy a union as any could be."

"Not only happiness, but also regular habits, have helped them to live to a great age," Miss Emily Brinsmead added. "My father has always been able to say that he has never had anything to regret, and that he has always done the best he could for every one."

Some of the messages of congratulation that will, no doubt, please Mr. Brinsmead best are those from his rivals in business, with whom he has always been on excellent terms, and who have none but pleasant relations with him. He is the grand old man of the pianoforte business, and the music of the "Wedding March" and of "Darby and Joan" as it floated from the bellow orchestra across his lawn this afternoon, sent a thrill of emotion through all who assembled to wish him and his wife long continued health and happiness.

## INTRIGUES AND COUNTER-INTRIGUES.

## CHU HUNG-CHI'S DOWNFALL.

The enforced retirement (the other day) of such a high official—one of the highest it may be said in Peking—as His Excellency Chu Hung-chi, who held at the time of his denunciation by Yuo Yung-tung, the Hanlin academician, the important posts of Grand Councillor, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came as a "thunder bolt from the blue" to the great majority of officials and people throughout the Empire. But those who were au fait with the intrigues and counter-intrigues, who understood the wheels within wheels of the politics of the Capital, expected some such denouement for Chu Hung-chi, who headed the erstwhile powerful Hunanese clique in Peking. Chu Hung-chi, powerful as he was, desired more power; he sought to regain for his party or clique its former influence throughout the Empire, and especially in the Capital, and for this reason he seems to have himself in opposition to Prince Ching—the "power behind the Throne" since the demise of the Grand Secretary Jung Lu (three or four years ago)—and had been for some time persistently intriguing to discredit Prince Ching with the Empress-Dowager and to supplant his Highness. As the result has shown, it is Chu Hung-chi who has been discredited in the eyes of their Imperial Majesties and placed in enforced retirement—commanded, in a word, to return to his home outside the city of Chang-sha, there to ruminate and repent at leisure. To outsiders Prince Ching and Chu Hung-chi seemed to be the best of friends. They were both Grand Councillors and daily met in the presence of their Imperial Majesties, and openly worked most harmoniously wherever matters merely referred to generalities; but in secret there seems to have been hard work, on the part of Chu Hung-chi, at any rate, in attempts to get Prince Ching out of the Grand Council and, therefore, out of politics entirely. For this reason Chu Hung-chi, in his capacity of Grand Councillor, recommended that the Imperial sanction be given to Viceroy Tsen Ch'uan-hsien's memorial to be permitted to have an Imperial audience before taking up his appointment of Viceroy of Szechuan. When Tsen Ch'uan-hsien, therefore, arrived in Peking, Chu Hung-chi backed up the Empress-Dowager's wish to retain Tsen in the Capital and it was Chu's recommendation that Tsen should be appointed President of the Yuchuanpu, which position was then vacant by the death of the late Chang Peh-shi—who was also a Hunanese. With Tsen as an ally (and an exceedingly powerful ally) the latter was because of his great influence with the Empress-Dowager) Chu Hung-chi thought it high time to act. He gave the necessary hint and alleged profits to the Censor Chao Ch'iu-lin to denounce both Prince Ching and Prince Tsai Chen (father and son), the first of having accepted a large bribe from the then Governor-designate of the newly-reorganized province of Heilungkiang, and the latter of having accepted as a present, from the same source, a famous member of the Tientsin demi-monde. As an index of the real place Prince Ching has with the Empress-Dowager, the outcome of the denunciations was that the Censor Chao Ch'iu-lin probably to his own intense surprise was cashiered and an Imperial Rescript issued warning Censors not to make reckless and "indiscriminate" accusations. There seem to have been some prickings of the conscience with regard to the denounced princes, for both father and son asked to be allowed to resign their posts. Prince Tsai Chen, the son, got his desire and was allowed to resign his Presidency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce; but although Prince Ching twice asked to resign he was refused his request. This was a decided rebuff for Chu Hung-chi's party, and the blow would have been promptly returned with interest; but for the presence of the all-powerful Tsen. The next step would, therefore, be to get that redoubtable official outside the walls of Peking. Fortunately for the friends of Prince Ching, trouble began to brew in the Liang Kwang provinces and, Viceroy Chow Fu being considered not strong enough to "handle" the crisis, naturally Tien Ch'uan-hsien, who was supposed to have crushed the so-called Kwangsi rebellion, was promptly recommended to the Throne as the only man who could restore peace within the Kwangtung borders. We all know how well the Prince and his friends succeeded, for in spite of all kinds of excuses, Tsen had to leave Peking. His departure betrays Chu Hung-chi's strongest support near the Throne, and it was the signal for his enemies to start active operations against him: Without allowing him any breathing space, the well-known Hanlin compiler, Yun Yu-tung, an enthusiastic admirer of the Prince, at once accused Chu of having secret relations with the editors of a Peking and a Shanghai newspaper, and also with the representative of a London paper to whom he gave important political news of a secret nature. The charge that Chu Hung-chi gave "hints" to Censors, is said to have referred to the cashiered Censor Chao Ch'iu-lin. It is also reported that the Grand Councillor Liu Chao-nien tried all he could to get the Decree against Chu annulled or revised, but as will be seen, unsuccessfully. Prince Ching is now more powerful than ever, and the examples shown by the fate of the Censor Chao Ch'iu-lin and the Grand Councillor Chu Hung-chi will naturally prevent for the present, at any rate, any further attempts against his position. —N. O. D. News.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 30th June, 1907:—

Non-Chinese..... 320 117  
Chinese..... 169 238  
Total..... 489 355

## THE TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

## SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES.

The abstract return of imports and exports of the Settlements for the first quarter of the year shows a gratifying increase in business, totalling in all for the Colony a value of nearly six and half million dollars more than in the corresponding period of last year. In Singapore the greatest increase is in raw materials, particularly metals and "other" raw material, but there was an extraordinary drop in raw textiles from \$361,815 in 1906 to \$137,548 in 1907. Penang showed advances in metal and "other" whilst Malacca which in 1906 imported only \$93 worth of raw metal, this year has taken over twenty thousand dollars worth. Malacca's import of raw material in fact has doubled compared with that for the same period of last year. In manufactured articles Singapore returns show a drop of about half a million, Penang of 200,000 and Malacca ten thousand. Taking the total of imports, the value in dollars for the Colony works out at an increase of \$3,773,769. In the matter of exports it is much the same tale, the total shows an increase of not far short of three millions which is practically all made up of raw materials. In the manufactured articles Singapore shows a considerable shrinkage in value, but Penang can claim a substantial increase, as can also Malacca. As with the imports live animals, food, drink, narcotics, etc., stand very much as usual. Penang's great export increase is seen in manufactured textiles, which rose over two hundred thousand dollars in value. Malacca showed a very large increase in manufactured textiles but a big decrease under metals. The figures would appear to indicate at any rate that trade is not going backward with us, and it is pleasant to be able to record for three months' returns, an increase in trade value of over six and a half million dollars.

The summary figures are:—

	1st Qr. 06	1st Qr. 07
Singapore	\$55,861,449	\$58,430,512
Penang	\$6,517,168	\$6,816,893
Malacca	\$2,597,429	\$2,526,875
Totals	\$64,976,046	\$67,774,280
Increase in dollars	\$2,798,234	\$2,798,234

IMPORTS.

	1st Qr. 06	1st Qr. 07
Singapore	\$49,372,427	\$50,575,581
Penang	\$5,748,450	\$5,900,484
Malacca	\$2,081,125	\$2,116,865
Totals	\$57,202,002	\$58,593,930
Increase	\$1,390,928	\$1,390,928

EXPORTS.

	1st Qr. 06	1st Qr. 07
Singapore	\$15,504,623	\$15,858,699
Penang	\$1,819,811	\$1,852,187
Malacca	\$1,035,518	\$1,150,661
Totals	\$18,359,952	\$18,861,547
Increase	\$501,595	\$501,595

## UNREST IN CHINA.

## SOME FORM OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE DOUBTLESS THE CAUSE.

Unquestionably things of great interest to the world are taking place in China and it is unfortunate that accurate information of what is occurring in that vast population is impossible of attainment. All we learn is from occasional brief dispatches to the effect that the "insurgents" have destroyed some mission or murdered some officials. As to how many insurgents are in the field, what kind of an organization they have, if any, what reforms or changes they propose, and how extensive the ramifications of the movement, we are almost wholly in the dark. There is all the more uncertainty because the Western mind seems wholly unable to understand the workings of the Oriental intellect and thereby to catch the subtlest of continuous, sporadic outbreaks in the reasonable probabilities of national aspirations and the outlook for their attainment. And if there were on the ground a corps of the most capable observers and recorders that the Western press could furnish we should probably be little wiser than we are now. The West cannot understand the East. In fact we have far less comprehension of the Oriental than the Oriental seems to have of us.

But man as an animal is an essential respects much the same everywhere. If he has what he has been trained to desire, whatever discontent he has will make for progress and not tend to tumult. All men desire sufficient food of the kinds to which they are accustomed, clothing suitable to the climate and shelter in which they can be comfortable according to their ideals of comfort. If there is general unrest in the masses of a great population we may quite safely assume that they lack some of the essentials of animal life. The pressure of the dense population of China upon subsistence is so close that it is very safe indeed to assume with respect to the general unrest among the masses of that empire, that the underlying cause is insufficient food and shelter.

What we do not know, and what it is of the utmost importance that we should know, is whether the discontent arises from lack of that to which the people have been accustomed or an awakening desire for higher standards of life. There must have been a time, long in the past, when intellectual and industrial activity in China was intense—probably more intense than elsewhere in the world. But for ages past the Chinese intellect has been dormant and China as a nation stagnant. There have been recent indications that this is changing, and that the Chinese intellect is beginning to stir. The movement for New China seems largely anti-dynastic, and with the passing of the reactionary Empress Dowager, which cannot be many years delayed, there are some who look for a tremendous upheaval in that empire. But we really know very little about it. —San Francisco Chronicle.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON—

FRIDAY,

the 5th July, 1907, at 3.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—  
BRASS BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, BOOKCASE, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1030

## PUBLIC LECTURE.

MR. D. LE SOUFF, Director of the MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture, at the Peak Hotel (TO-MORROW), WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1907, at 9.30 P.M., on "WILD LIFE IN AUSTRALIA."

Sir HENRY BERKELEY, K.C., will take the chair.

H. E. POLLOCK,

Hon. Secretary,

HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES SOCIETY.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1031

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 2nd of July, at 4 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th of July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th of June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. 1032

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/2 5/16  
Do. demand ..... 1/2 1/8  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1/2 11/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2/7 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 53 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/4  
India T.T. .... 16 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 16 1/4  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 7 3/4  
Singapore T.T. .... 7 1/2 prem.  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 107 1/2  
Java—Bank T.T. .... 13 1/2

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. .... 2 1/8  
6 months' sight L/C. .... 2 3/8 1/16  
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 54 1/2  
1 months' sight do. .... 55  
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ..... 2 3/8  
4 months' sight France ..... 2 1/2  
6 months' sight do. .... 2 1/2  
1 months' sight Germany ..... 2 2 1/2  
Par Silver ..... 31 1/16  
Bank of England rate ..... 4 1/2  
Bank of France ..... 31 1/2  
Sovereign ..... 50.08

## OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per picul
Malwa New	@ 780/800
" Old	@ 810/830
" Older	@ 850/900
" Oldest	@

## Per chest

Patna New	@ 8 1/2
" Old	@
Bengal New	@ 8 1/2
" Old	@
Persian (Paper)	@

## RUROKI.

You are welcome to our land,  
Kuroki;  
And, palm up, here's our hand,  
Kuroki.  
As a man, we go to meet you,  
As a soldier we shall greet you—  
As a guest of honour treat you,  
Kuroki.

Here's our city with its keys,  
Kuroki;  
Take them, wander as you please,  
Kuroki.  
When a soldier true and tried  
Comes to us we show our pride,  
And our arms are open wide,  
Kuroki.

—M. F. S. Smith.

## Intimations.

THE  
ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LD.

TALKING  
MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 1033

SEASONABLE  
WINES.

HOCKS & MOSELLES

(SOLE AGENTS FOR LANGENBACH & SOHN, WORMS-ON-RHINE).

	Doz. Bottles	Doz. Bottles
Sparkling Moselle	58.00	
" Hock	28.00	
Laubenheimer	13.00	15.00
Graacher	14.00	16.00
Niersteiner	15.00	17.00
Hochheimer	20.00	22.00
Liebfaulmilch	24.00	26.00
California Riesling	6.50	7.50
Do. Hock	6.50	7.50

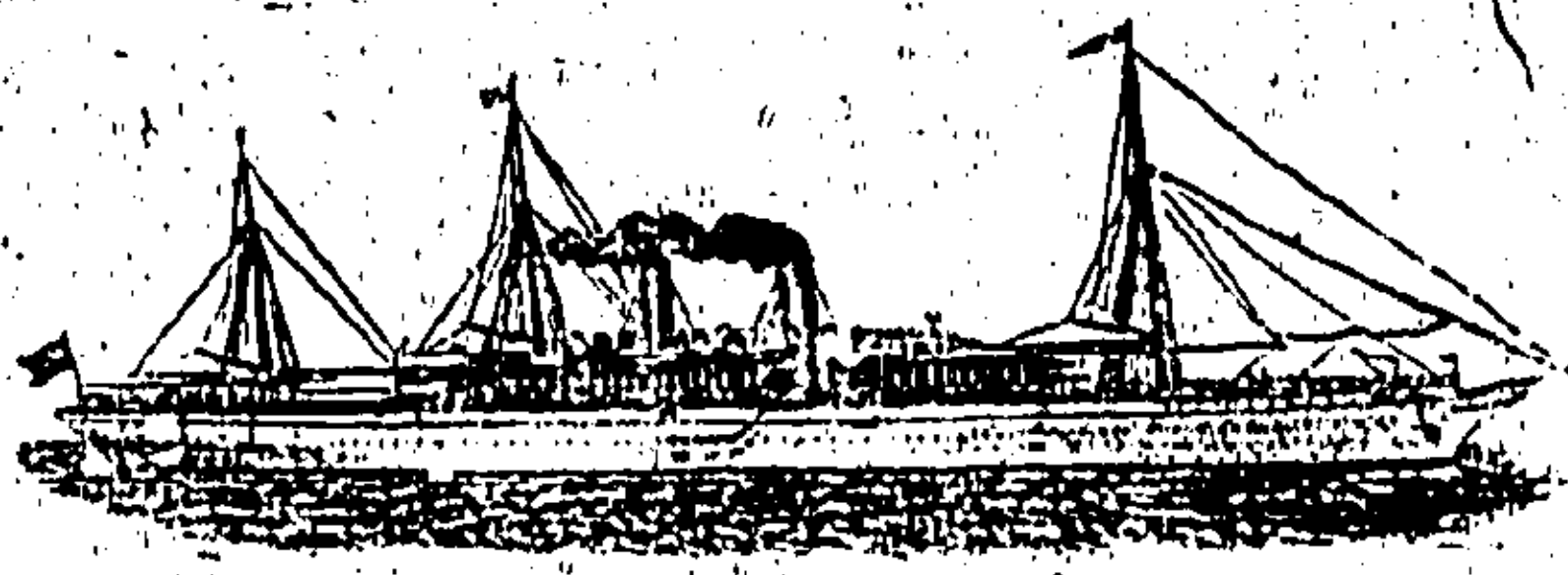
## CLARETS.

	Doz. Bottles	Doz. Bottles
Vin Ordinaire	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.50 \$ 8.50
Cotes	5.00	6.00 9.00
Medoc	5.50	6.50 9.50
St. Emilion	6.50	7.50 10.50
Margaux	7.00	8.00 11.00
St. Julien	8.00	9.00 12.00
St. Estephe	10.00	11.00 14.00
Ch. St. Michel		



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration.)

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, July 4th	July 22nd
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, July 17th	Aug. 10th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 32 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 39 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for the class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pender Street and Praya, Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	"FAUSANG"	THURSDAY, 4th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"MANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single.	Return.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 65	\$ 100
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted with Electric Light, throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	TO SAIL
"CHIEF"	3rd	July, daylight.
"LIANGHONG"	4th	" 4 P.M.
"KUEICHOW"	5th	" "
"KWEIYANG"	5th	" "
"SHAOHSING"	6th	" "
"HUPEH"	6th	" daylight.
"TEAN"	9th	" 4 P.M.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
KUWI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HAMBURG 2nd Aug.

SILESIA 12th July.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.

HAMBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "BRAEMAR" 2nd and 7th July, Noon.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" 9th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

FOR KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KISAGATA MARU,"

Captain Yoshihira, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 4th July, at 6 P.M.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN,"

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO AND

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KATHERINE PARK" 4,900 July 18, noon

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Shawmut 9,600 E. V. Roberts 7th Aug.

Tremont 9,600 T. W. Garlick 10th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont

are fitted with very superior accommodation

for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensures steadiness

at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's

shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in

cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

For Sale.

NEW BICYCLES

FREE WHEELS,

DOUBLE BRAKES,

(COMPLETE.)

From \$80.

TYPEWRITERS!

TYPEWRITERS!

FOR SALE.

Repaired, Cleaned, Overhauled,

and Broken Parts Duplicated

under Expert Supervision.

OLD MACHINES RENOVATED.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED,

EXCHANGED AND FOR HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioresse will also be most grateful

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

WEATHER-FORCASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DEUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DEUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DEUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals, will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office, Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. Sai Kung.

Stanley. Tai Po.

Cape Collinson.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

W. DOHERTY, Director.

37th May, 1907.

CHARMS THAT ARE HELD IN THE FLASH OF EYES.

Lord Bacon believed a "planet seal" would obtain the affections of one's sweetheart; the czar of Russia wears a ring which is believed to be a piece of the real cross of Calvary to protect him from ph. sical ills; King Alfonso of Spain, was showing a sequin—a Turkish coin—which he always carries—to President Faure when, in a Paris street, the attempt of an assassin on his life was unsuccessful.

So why shouldn't common folks have their superstitions? And of all the old-time superstitions that survive, those relating to precious stones are the most persistent.

Temperance societies some day may buy up the supply of amethysts and present them to habitual tipplers; for, according to the superstition that has been brought down through the ages, with modern variations, this stone banishes all desire for strong drink.

Yet in this the society might make a bad bargain, for possibly, it is not so much that the stone cures one of desire to drink as that it permits one to drink all he desires without feeling any ill effects.

NOT A MODERN WHIM.

There isn't a modern whim. The Greeks thought the amethyst possessed a charm for counteracting the effect of wine; and in Christian countries it has ever been an emblem of sobriety and chastity—so much so that it is set in the ring of bishops in the Roman Catholic church. In this instance, the original use of the amethyst as the "prelate's gem" was undoubtedly a matter of sentiment or poetry.

It is the stone dedicated to the child born in February, and an old rhyme credits it with freeing from passion and cure the February child who wears it.

Shun the sapphire, unless you court rigidly the "truth and constancy" which it intones. For, "if a person wears it in any haunt of dissipation, his actions would at once be known to the one he loves dearest." Horrors!

September's stone is the sapphire, and according to old birth-stone rhyme, a maiden born in that month

A sapphire on her brow should bind; 'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

Amber, we are told, "is excellent for the fire of the soul, for the eyes and for glandular swellings of the throat and lungs." A man with an amber cigar holder is evidently assured a fiery soul and healthy lungs; but it's more effective, as well as poetic, to wear the stones in the shape of beads around the neck.

Surprising is the meaning of the diamond, in view of the opinions which so many







SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADONAH & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATIONS, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ 1/10% and bonus of 1/10% ex. 2/10% = 2 1/10% making 2 1/10% for 1906 }	\$ 80 ex n. issue \$522 1/2 new issue London 78.10/- ex new issue London 58.10/- n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	{ 127,735 } \$50,000	\$71,243	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901	1270 sales
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,075,000 } \$110,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ 110,000 } Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/16 for account 1906 @ ex. 2/10 to 11.16 per cent. }	6 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ 3,000,000 } \$45,407	\$1,460,400	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1905 and } { interim of 1/10 for 1906 }	5 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$50	{ 10,000 } \$15,287	\$61,467	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 5 }	7 1/2
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$37,449	\$1,62,980	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1905 }	9 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$17,616	\$435,236	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1905 }	12 1/2
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ 7,000 } \$64,638	\$365	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	6 1/2
Donghai Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$15,562	Nil.	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	6 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$14,386	\$20,176	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	6 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ 1,000,000 } \$3,999	\$2,452	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1905 }	10 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$3,372	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 Tls. 5 1/2 (old) and } { final of 1/2 making 1/2 Tls. 5 1/2 (old) for 1906 }	11 1/2
"Shen" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,167	\$5,356.00	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	2 1/2
"Sui" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ 1,000,000 } \$3,957	\$137	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	4 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 62,000	\$18,730	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	12 1/2
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	{ 1,000,000 } \$450,000	\$9,218	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	8 1/2
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	4 1/2
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	4 1/2
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 } \$26,611	\$12,546	{ Interim of 1/6 for 1/2 year ending 28.2.07 }	4 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 } \$26,611	\$12,546	{ Interim of 1/6 for 1/2 year ending 28.2.07 }	4 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ 1,000,000 } \$26,611	\$12,546	{ Interim of 1/6 for 1/2 year ending 28.2.07 }	4 1/2
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$64,124	\$10,335	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	10 1/2
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$23,122	\$3,047	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1906 }	6 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	{ 1,000,000 } \$20,500	\$400,933	{ 1/2 year ending 30.7. 1906 }	11 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$48,210	Tls. 3,997	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 Tls. 8 for 1905/6 }	10 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 Tls. 18 for 1905/6 }	8 1/2
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	10,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,936	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1905 }	8 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	{ Tls. 6 for 1/2 months ending 28.2.07 }	6 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$30,000	\$8,418	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	10 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000	10,178	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	12 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$4,077	\$371	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	8 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$20,000	\$56,218	{ Final div. of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1906 }	6 1/2
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 20,783	Tls. 1,935	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1905 }	12 1/2
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$20,000	\$4,699	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1905 }	12 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$38,866	\$11,567	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	7 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$50,000	\$1,089	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	7 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	72,300	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 61,978	{ Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 1 1/2 (old sh.) & } { div. of 1/2 & bonus of 1/2 (new sh.) for 1906 }	7 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$50,000	\$1,519	{ Final div. of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1906 }	8 1/2
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Luo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 150,000	Tls. 54,986	{ Tls. 10 for year ending 31.10. 1906 }	16 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$110,000	\$21,660	{ 1/2 year ending 31.7. 1906 }	11 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	{ Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9. 1906 (8 1/2%) }	12 1/2
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 25,207	Tls. 31,479	{ Tls. 8 for 1906 }	9 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 25,207	Tls. 50,163	{ Tls. 50 for 1906 }	15 1/2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$906	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	8 1/2
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$86	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	8 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,100	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$63	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	8 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	Nil.	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	8 1/2
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	Tls. 889	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 Tls. 10 for 1905 }	15 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$25,000	{ 60 cents for year ending 28.2.07 }	10 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$115,000	{ 80 cents for 1906 }	8 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$10,804	{ 1/2 year ending 31.7. 1906 }	12 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$10,804	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for 1906 }	12 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$15,032	{ 1/2 year ending 28.2.07 }	11 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$15,032	{ 1/2 year ending 28.2.07 }	11 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$15,032	{ Final of 1/2 making 1/2 for year ending 31.12. 1906 }	9 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$15,032	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	9 1/2
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 27,000	Tls. 10,374	{ Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1907 }	10 1/2
Peak Tramway Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$2,655	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	9 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$100,000	\$2,655	{ 1/2 year ending 30.6. 1906 }	9 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,992	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1/2 for } { year ending 31.12. 1906 }	4 1/2
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,992	{ 1/2 year ending 31.12. 1906 }	4 1/2
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,344	{ Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 15 for 1906 }	12 1/2
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,843	{ Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906 }	9 1/2
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	{ Interim div. of 1/2 for 1/2 year 1906 }	11 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	{ Interim div. of 1/2 for 1/2 year 1906 }	11 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	\$41,934	{ None }	4 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 15,295	{ Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 }	7 1/2
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,012	{ First year }	7 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	\$762	{ 70 cents on 9,000,000 shares and 1/2 on } { 100 Founders for year ending 31.12. 1906 }	6 1/2
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	\$5,482	{ Final of 40 cents per share making 80 } { cents for year ending 31.12. 1907 }	7 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } Tls. 100,000	\$182	{ Final of 30 cents making 80 cents for the } { year ending 30th June, 1906 }	10 1/2

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

Captain R. Street, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's 88, *Moolah*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tel. for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *China*, due in London on 18th August, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

The S.S. "SYDNEY."

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS*.....23rd July.

S.S. *TONKIN*.....6th August.

S.S. *SALAZIE*.....20th August.

S.S. *POLYNESIAN*.....3rd Sept.

S.S. *TOURANE*.....17th Sept.

S.S. *AUSTRALIEN*.....1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

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